

ORIGINAL U.S. Departmen



RECEIVED

United States Attorney District of Arizona

2006 MAY 10 P 1: 12 Two Renaissance Square

Two Renaissance Square 40 North Central, Suite 1200 Phoenix, Arizona 85004-4408 Direct line: (602) 514-7748 FAX: (602) 514-7760 E-mail: Mark.Wenker@usdoj.gov

AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCUMENT CONTROL

May 9, 2006

E-01750A-05-0579

Arizona Corporation Commission Utilities Division 1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007

RE:

Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc.

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed for filing is an original and 13 copies of BIAs' Notice of Dismissal of Mohave Electric's Declaratory Judgment Complaint and a copy to be file-stamped and returned to me in the enclosed stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL K. CHARLTON United States Attorney District of Arizona

MARK WENKER

Assistant United States Attorney

Lihario, Legal asst

MW/rl Enclosures

ORIGINAL

1

2

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

3

4

5.

6

7 8

ð

9 10

11 12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT OF)
THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AGAINST MOHAVE ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVE, INC. AS TO SERVICES
TO THE HAVASUPAI AND
HUALAPAI INDIAN RESERVATIONS

_0579 DOCKET NO. E-01750A-0579

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' NOTICE OF DISMISSAL OF MOHAVE ELECTRIC'S DECLARATORY JUDGMENT COMPLAINT 06

Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc. ("Mohave") previously moved to stay this administrative action pending resolution of a separate state court declaratory judgment action. The United States removed the declaratory judgment action to federal district court and then moved to dismiss it. Over Mohave's objections, the district court granted the United States' motion and dismissed the declaratory judgment action. Attached as exhibits 1 and 2 are copies of the order granting the United States' motion to dismiss and the judgment of dismissal.

The underlying basis for Mohave's motion to stay this action no longer exists and the United States requests that it now be denied.

Respectfully submitted this _____ day of May, 2006.

PAUL K. CHARLTON United States Attorney District of Arizona

MARK J. WENKER Assistant U.S. Attorney

Attorneys for the BIA, Havasupai and Hualapai Nation

DOCUMENT CONTROL

2006 MAY 10 P 1: 12

RECEIVED

1	Original and 13 copies of the foregoing mailed for filing this 4 day of May, 2006, to:	
2	Docket Control Division	
2 3 4 5 6	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
4	Copies of the foregoing mailed this Aday of May, 2006, to:	
5	Teena Wolfe, Esq. Administrative Law Judge, Hearing Division	
	Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
7	Christopher Kempley, Esq.	
8	Chief Counsel, Legal Division Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Street	
9	Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
10	Keith Layton, Esq. Counsel, Legal Division Arizona Corporation Commission	
11	1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
12	Ernest Johnson Director, Utilities Division	
13	Arizona Corporation Division 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
14	Michael A. Curtis William P. Sullivan	
15	Larry K. Udall Curtis, Goodwin, Sullivan, Udall & Schwab	
16	2712 N. 7 th Street Phoenix, AZ 85006-1090	
17	R. Lebarco	
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
22		
23		
24		
25		

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Mohave Electric Cooperative Inc., an Arizona Corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

United States of America; and Bureau of Indian Affairs,

Defendants.

Before the court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (doc. # 5), the Response (doc. # 6), and the Reply (doc. # 9). Plaintiff seeks declaratory judgment against the United States of America and the Bureau of Indian Affairs *eo nomine* that Plaintiff's 1982 contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to supply electric power to the Hualapai and Havasupai Reservations expired without renewal. Defendants plead sovereign immunity.

Suit against the Government for breach of contract is at the historic core of the bar of sovereign immunity. The Tucker Act in 1887 waived federal sovereign immunity for breach of contract actions, 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1), but only for money damages and not for equitable remedies. There is no general statutory waiver of sovereign immunity to allow declaratory judgment actions against the Government based on contract. Plaintiff does not argue to the contrary.

Rather, Plaintiff contends that the United States waived its sovereign immunity to this declaratory judgment action when the Bureau of Indian Affairs commenced proceedings before the Arizona Corporation Commission under state law to compel Plaintiff to continue providing electric service independent of the contract. When the Government commences litigation, it submits itself to the jurisdiction of the court for the claim in question. *The Siren*, 74 U.S. 152 (1868). The Government's pursuit of a money claim may allow a recoupment up to the amount of the Government's entitlement for a claim against the Government arising out of the same transaction. *United States v. Shaw*, 309 U.S. 495 (1940).

Plaintiff cites no authority, however, for the proposition that the Government's commencement of an action in one forum waives sovereign immunity for a suit against the Government in a different forum, even on the same claim. Moreover, the Bureau's complaint before the Corporation Commission is not to construe the contract or determine rights and obligations under it. There is no basis there to find a waiver of sovereign immunity to allow this action to proceed.

This action, filed in state court, was properly removed to this court under 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1) as it is against both "[t]he United States" and "any agency thereof." Upon proper removal, this court has jurisdiction and the responsibility to determine the applicability of federal sovereign immunity. Finding sovereign immunity applicable, this court's duty is to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, not to remand to the state court which would have to do the same.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (doc. # 5) is granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk enter judgment dismissing this action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The clerk shall terminate this case.

DATED this 8th day of May 2006.

United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

9 Mohave Electric Cooperative Inc., an)
Arizona Corporation,
10 Plaintiff,
11 vs.
12 United States of America; and Bureau of Indian Affairs,
14

Defendants.

No. CV06-0082-PCT-NVW

ORDER

Before the court is Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (doc. # 5), the Response (doc. # 6), and the Reply (doc. # 9). Plaintiff seeks declaratory judgment against the United States of America and the Bureau of Indian Affairs *eo nomine* that Plaintiff's 1982 contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to supply electric power to the Hualapai and Havasupai Reservations expired without renewal. Defendants plead sovereign immunity.

Suit against the Government for breach of contract is at the historic core of the bar of sovereign immunity. The Tucker Act in 1887 waived federal sovereign immunity for breach of contract actions, 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1), but only for money damages and not for equitable remedies. There is no general statutory waiver of sovereign immunity to allow declaratory judgment actions against the Government based on contract. Plaintiff does not argue to the contrary.

Rather, Plaintiff contends that the United States waived its sovereign immunity to this declaratory judgment action when the Bureau of Indian Affairs commenced proceedings before the Arizona Corporation Commission under state law to compel Plaintiff to continue providing electric service independent of the contract. When the Government commences litigation, it submits itself to the jurisdiction of the court for the claim in question. *The Siren*, 74 U.S. 152 (1868). The Government's pursuit of a money claim may allow a recoupment up to the amount of the Government's entitlement for a claim against the Government arising out of the same transaction. *United States v. Shaw*, 309 U.S. 495 (1940).

Plaintiff cites no authority, however, for the proposition that the Government's commencement of an action in one forum waives sovereign immunity for a suit against the Government in a different forum, even on the same claim. Moreover, the Bureau's complaint before the Corporation Commission is not to construe the contract or determine rights and obligations under it. There is no basis there to find a waiver of sovereign immunity to allow this action to proceed.

This action, filed in state court, was properly removed to this court under 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1) as it is against both "[t]he United States" and "any agency thereof." Upon proper removal, this court has jurisdiction and the responsibility to determine the applicability of federal sovereign immunity. Finding sovereign immunity applicable, this court's duty is to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, not to remand to the state court which would have to do the same.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (doc. # 5) is granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk enter judgment dismissing this action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The clerk shall terminate this case.

DATED this 8^{th} day of May 2006.

Neil V. Wake United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Mohave Electric Cooperative Inc.,	JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE	
Plaintiff,)	CV-06-0082-PCT-NVW	
v.)		
)		
United States of America; Bureau of Indian		
Affairs,		
Defendant.		
 been tried and the jury has rendered its X Decision by Court. This action came for have been considered and a decision has 	or consideration before the Court. The issues	
IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that purs judgment is entered in favor of defendant and a complaint and action are dismissed.		
	RICHARD H. WEARE District Court	
May 9, 2006	Executive/Clerk	
1viay 9, 2000	Zhodui vo, Cidik	
	s/ Deborah N. Herman	
	By:	
	Deputy Clerk	
co: (all counsel)		